

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9185

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日四十二月四周年三十

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUN. 1, 1887.

三年禮 號五十六英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## HIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUN. 14, NINGPO, British steamer, 701, P. Schultz, Whampoa 14th June, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.  
JUN. 14, ALBANY, British steamer, 1,420, Porter, Saigon 10th June, General—ADAMSON, Bell & Co.  
JUN. 14, PROPTON, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heisley, Saigon 10th June, Rice and Paddy—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
JUN. 14, VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. Speck, Shanghai 11th June, Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
JUN. 14, YANGTZE, British steamer, 914, T. W. Starling, Shanghai 9th June, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
14TH JUNE.  
Dewar, British str., for Amoy.  
Wingsong, British str., for Singapore.  
Terol, British str., for Saigon.  
Zafra, British str., for Amoy.  
Nuscha, British str., for Swatow.  
Voxo, German str., for Chaofo.  
Danube, British str., for Haiphong.

## DEPARTURES.

JUN. 14, KHIVA, British str., for Singapore.  
JUN. 14, FIDDLER, German str., for Amoy.  
JUN. 14, WINGSONG, British str., for Calcutta.  
JUN. 14, FUSHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
JUN. 14, NANSHAN, British str., for Swatow.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
The British steamer *Yungtze* from Shanghai, 9th June, reports had strong SW. monsoon and heavy head sea from port to port.  
The British steamer *Albany*, from Saigon 10th June, reports had light southerly wind and fine weather throughout the passage.  
The British steamer *Propton*, from Saigon 10th June, reports had light monsoon and fine weather from Capo St. James to the Cape Varela; thence to port moderate monsoon and fine, clear weather. Off Cape Varela passed the German steamer *Deutzen* bound south.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS &amp; CO., Hongkong, 30th July, 1887.

## TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

AN EXTENSIVE GODOWN, No. 28d Praha East (Wanchai).

Apply to DORABEE &amp; HING KEE, Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 26th May, 1887.

## TO BE LET.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES in Queen's Road (next to the Commissioner Buildings) lately occupied by the ROYAL NAVAL SEAMAN'S CLUB.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1887.

## TO BE LET.

A VERY COMFORTABLE HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UN-FURNISHED, commanding extensive Sea View and very Cool in summer.

Apply to THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 5th May, 1887.

## TO LET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAIRAK &amp; CO., Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

## TO BE LET.

BISNEE VILLA—POKULUM.

SHARP &amp; CO., Estate Agents, Hongkong, 8th June, 1887.

## TO BE LET.

BEACONSFIELD, lately occupied by the HONGKONG AND SHANGAI BANKING CORPORATION. Possession from 1st July when the Repair will be completed.

Apply to BELLIN, KARBERG &amp; CO., Agents, Hongkong, 11th June, 1887.

## TO BE LET.

A studio added to his COLLECTION OF VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos, NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable in his Studio or at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH'S.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of Photos and Views and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Glass.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes, are executed on Moderate Terms.

STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE.

## GRIFFITH'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, of Hongkong, and Ports.

Are the Newest and Best published, have the greatest degree of permanency and are moderate in price.

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE in IVORY MINIATURES, Engravings and reproductions.

STUDIO, 1, DUDDELL STREET.

## HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE NO. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FIRE BRICKS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE.

PRICE, \$80 PER 1,000.

The following Testimonial has been received from F. W. CROSS, Esq., Manager, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have the greatest pleasure in testifying to the quality of the FIRE BRICKS as made by you.

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE

TROIS MOIS. SIX MOIS. DOUZE MOIS.

fr. 30. fr. 60.

EDITION HEPOMADAIRE

dit d'outre-mer

(destinée spécialement aux pays hors d'Europe, composée de HUIT PAGES GRAND FORMAT, rentrant tous les faits et les événements de la saison. Renseignements généraux, chroniques artistiques, listes de marques de toutes les capitales d'Europe. Sports, modes, commerces, hommes facilement issus des principaux auteurs contemporains, etc.)

PRIX D'ABONNEMENT:

Six Mois. Douze Mois.

16 francs. 36 francs.

## CONDITIONS:

Toute demande d'abonnement doit être accompagnée d'un mandat sur la poste en entier à nos bureaux à Bruxelles, Paris ou Londres. Les abonnements commencent le 1er ou 16 de chaque mois.

Envoi gratuit de deux numéros spéciaux à toute personne qui en adressera la demande écrit à l'administration, 9, RUE D'ARGENT, Bruxelles.

Tout ABOUNTE d'une année à dater du 1er janvier 1887, et à présent.

GARANTIMENT:

et à titre de prime le journal jusqu'au début de sa période d'abonnement.

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## INTIMATIONS.

## INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS.

## Example.

\$25.5d. per mensem if commenced to be paid at age 30, secures the sum of \$2500 at age 50, and if Death occurs before age 50, the sum of \$2500 is payable to deceased's Estate. This form of Provision affords an excellent means for the investment of small savings.

Proposal forms, and all information on application to the

Borneo Company, LIMITED,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

Hongkong.

905-3]

FOR SALE.

SUNDRIES RECENTLY UNPACKED—

"PERFECT" SEAMLESS TENNIS BALLS.  
Sifted Carbon Filters (moveable blocks).  
Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.

New Books and Music.

OFFICE STATIONERY &amp; OFFICE SUNDRIES.

Billiard Balls for English, French, and American Games.

English and American Billiard Cues.

Coffee Mills and Coffee Roasters.

Waterproof Coats and Cloth Aprons.

Artist's Chalks and Sandies.

Travelling Spirit Stoves.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

Swimming Belts and Swimming Collars.

And,

CALCUTTA FIT SUN HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1887.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL

\$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND

\$4,500,000.

RESERVABILITY OF PROVISIONS

7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Chairman—John E. B. M.

Deputy Chairman—C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

Hon. J. Hollingsworth, Esq.

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Hongkong—John Walter, Esq.

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Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London &amp; Company.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWANCE.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per Annum.

GENERAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Creditors granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BRAFFS created on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1887.

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NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2. Summes less than \$1, or more than \$2500 at one time will not be received. No deposites may be admitted after 10 A.M.

3. Depositors in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months or more at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months or more at their option.

4. Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5. Depositors will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be signed with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6. Correspondence is to be carried on behalf of the Bank by the manager of the Bank or manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

7. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

8. Depositors will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be signed with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

9. Correspondence is to be carried on behalf of the Bank by the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

10. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

11. Correspondence is to be carried on behalf of the Bank by the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

12. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

13. Correspondence is to be carried on behalf of the Bank by the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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21. Correspondence is to be carried on behalf of the Bank by the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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23. Correspondence is to be carried on behalf of the Bank by the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

24. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of

ADY. 1887

## INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## SUMMER REQUISITES.

## FRUIT CORDIALS:

LIME JUICE, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,  
CHERRY, PINE APPLES, DAMSON,  
ORANGE PLUM.

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE.  
ACIDULATED LIME FRUIT TABLETS.MANSON & SWAN'S NEW PATENT  
WATER FILTERS.PRICKLY HEAT LOTION,  
BAY RUM, TOILET VINEGAR,

## "CARBOLIC" EAU DE COLOGNE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established 1841.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1887.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications or Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to this Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid in full per period will be discontinued until remunerated.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15TH, 1887.

WHEN the rates of fire insurance were reduced some six years ago, by the action of the home offices, from one per cent. to one half, it was naturally anticipated that the local companies would find their revenue seriously diminished. The result proved quite contrary to what was expected. The reduction in rates so popularised insurance amongst the Chinese that the revenue of the local offices went on increasing at a faster rate than ever, and larger dividends were paid to the shareholders. Another reduction is now being effected. The agents of the home offices received telegrams a few weeks ago informing them that the tariff was suspended. In Hongkong the agents, having the question left to their discretion, have not so far lowered rates, deeming such a course unnecessary. At Shanghai and the northern ports, however, risks on European property have been taken at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and even as low as three sixteenths; on risks on Chinese property remaining unaltered. Written instructions are expected at the end of the month, and it is surmised that they will be to the effect that the rate for first class risks is to be fixed at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. but in Hongkong and at the ports. The effect this is popularly expected to have on the earning power of the local companies may be gathered from the serious decline which has taken place in the value of their shares in the stock market. It remains to be seen whether the view taken by the investing public is right or wrong. The result will largely depend on the spirit in which the local companies face the crisis. The reduction in rates will no doubt induce a large accession of business, but to suppose that the business will at once double, which would be necessary to secure the same income as at present, would be a very sanguine view to take. It did so before, it is true, but a few number of risks were required at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to make up the amount previously derived from the risks at per cent. that will be required to make up the loss which will follow the reduction;  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. If the revenue is to be kept up, therefore, new business will have to be sought on new lines. That the Chinese are very ready to insure when rates are reasonable has been shown by the way in which they came forward when rates were reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But the local companies, while taking risks on Chinese houses, have declined to take risks on their contents. Some of the home offices have followed the same policy, while others have taken such risks and have been making a very handsome thing out of it. The question is whether the offices which refused them have not been excessively cautious. Cautionous has been a distinguishing characteristic of the local offices, and it is to this that they attribute in great measure their almost phenomenal success. But times and circumstances change, and business methods must change with them if the tide of success is to be maintained. There is an immense field for insurance in China of which only the fringe has been touched as yet. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the present generation may see risks taken by European offices in purely Chinese cities. The time for that has not arrived yet, but the time has arrived for reconsidering the present policy of declining risks on the contents of Chinese houses in this colony and in the foreign concessions at Shanghai. Some of the home offices, as above remarked, already take such risks and find it profitable to do so. If the local offices entered on this basis of business they could at once command nearly the whole of it, for the Chinese have a decided preference for dealing with them, as they escape the delays caused by the reference home which has in some cases to be made by agents of companies having their head offices in Europe.

For the year 1886 the amount of premium collected by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., less amount paid for re-insurance, was more than \$250,000, while the losses were less than \$20,000. The China Fire Insurance Co. collected nearly \$210,000, while the losses were less than \$35,000. Similar brilliant results have been shown for a long series of years. Such a state of affairs is far too good to last. The home offices are now trying to cut into it, and although they may not do themselves much good by the operation, they will certainly do the local offices harm unless the latter meet it boldly. The number of first class risks is limited; and the revenue will therefore have to be made up

from risks of a lower class, at which the local companies have hitherto been disinclined even to look, but which have a mint of money in them nevertheless. From a public point of view, too, quite apart from any question as to the effect on the companies, it is desirable that Chinese should have an opportunity of insuring their stocks; otherwise, in the event of fire, they may be forced into bankruptcy.

In the case of Louie Au, one of the defendants in the Ordinance case, for whose release Mr. Donays applied their Lordships' deliver the following judgment:

On the application of Mr. Donays, supported by two affidavits—one by himself and the other by Louie Au, a prisoner in the Victoria Gaol, committed under the Extradition Ordinance, Louie Au was brought before their Lordships' writ of habeas corpus. The court, relating to the case of Chinese, tends towards incitement so strong as to outweigh all the advantages besiegled. But even amongst the Chinese, inciters are few in comparison to the honest men who would insure if they had the opportunity. The fire extinguishing service of Hongkong has, moreover, been brought to such a state of efficiency that this effect of the incendiary's work would always be confined to comparatively speaking narrow limits. The companies could also protect themselves by never underwriting the full value and by reserving to themselves the power of inspecting from time to time the goods insured. There is also the question of fire inquests, which we have been agitating for some time past and which could no doubt be carried to a successful issue if the Fire Insurance Companies would take it up. The knowledge that an inquiry would be held into the cause of every fire would set, to some extent at all events, as a deterrent to the incendiary. It must not be forgotten, either, that incendiaries are not peculiar to the Chinese. Many of the fires which occur in England are due to this cause, but the Insurance Companies there are not deterred from taking any particular class of risks in consequence; and it is from insurance on small risks that they derive a very substantial part of their income. Hongkong, as regards its liability to configurations and its ability to cope with them, is not what it was fifteen or even ten years ago. The policy of Insurance Companies ought to be modified in accordance with the advance which has been made in these respects. Not only would this conduce to the interest of the shareholders, but the Chinese would have the advantages of insurance brought within their reach more fully than they have hitherto done. The companies, in entering on the course recommended, would of course have to be prepared for losses, but if for every hundred thousand dollars they wrote to losses they were able to add two hundred thousand to their premium account they would have no cause to shed tears.

Chia-ting's sircus arrived at Shanghai on the 10th instant and was to open the following night.

The N.C. Daily News heard that the Circus has been chartered to take the cargo of the Kotsos to Odessa.

We are requested to state that Mrs. Cameron will continue to reside at Government House on Fridays throughout the summer, but will also receive at Mountain Lodge on Saturdays.

We call attention to the change in the day of departure of the P. & O. Company's steamer *Titanic* for Japan from Saturday at daylight to Friday at 4 p.m. as per advertisement elsewhere.

The man William Johnson, who deserted from the Army and was arrested at Shanghai on board the steamer *Antonio*, arrived here yesterday by the mail steamer *Verona*, and will probably be brought up at the Police Court to-day.

We would remind our readers that Mr. Sheridan's Company open to-night at the Theatre Royal with an entirely fresh programme consisting of a musical comedy entitled *Irish Strategy* and an adaptation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which may well know Negro Melodies will be introduced.

M. H. Hillier has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai and Mr. E. Towell of Choofo, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissioner at Hankow, replacing Mr. Bifford, who goes to Peking as Commissioner—N. C. Daily News.

Mr. Bifford, with his wife and two children, arrived here yesterday by the steamer *Verona*.

The APPENDIX consists of four HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with the Countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—Great Britain, 1842

France, 1858

China, 1858

and all others not abrogated.

France, Tianjin, 1858

Convention, 1860

Tianjin, 1858

Treaty of Commerce, 1858.

United States, Tianjin, 1858

and so on.

Peking, 1860

Germany, Tianjin, 1861

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—Great Britain, 1858

Netherlands

United States

COREA

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH CHINA AND CAMBODIA

CUSTOMS TARIFFS—Chinese

Japanese

Korean

LEGAL—Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883.

Rules of the H.B.M. Supreme and other Courts in China and Japan

Tables of Consular Fees

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Rules

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China

Rules of Court of Appeals at Shanghai

Charter of Passage Act

Trade Regulations

China

Japan

Customs Seizure, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the different ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Pilotage Regulations

HONGKONG—Charter of the Colony

New Rules of Legislative Council

Port Regulations

22.—&c.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—MACAO—Mr. F. A. de Cruz.

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EASTERN & HALL & HOLT CO-OPERATIVE CO.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Corail.

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YOKOHAMA—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA—Messrs. Diaz Puerto & Co.

SAGOON—Messrs. Schrodier Frères and Garde.

HANOI—Mr. F. Mainfroy.

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NEW YORK—Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1887.

## SUPREME COURT.

14th June.

## IN APPEAL.

## BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

## THE CHINESE RENDITION CASE.

JUDGMENT.

In the case of Louie Au, one of the defendants in the Ordinance case, for whose release Mr. Donays applied their Lordships' deliver the following judgment:

On the application of Mr. Donays, supported by two affidavits—one by himself and the other by Louie Au, a prisoner in the Victoria Gaol, committed under the Extradition Ordinance, Louie Au was brought before their Lordships' writ of habeas corpus.

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## FACTS.

## AN INSTANCE OF THE FIDELITY OF TRADITION.

In these days of education and locomotion, we can hardly, perhaps realize how tenacious may be in spite of the absence of written or printed documents. Even yet we see the unbroken and exact record of the true boundaries of a parish or township handed down in the annual beating of the bounds or riding of the marches. And even where no such ceremony has tended to perpetuate the remembrance of topographical details, tradition, though it may vary as to historical facts, is often singularly true to locality. I attempted to give what seems to me a good example of this fidelity of tradition. Many years ago among the uplands of Lammernuir I made the acquaintance of an old maiden lady, Miss Darling, of Priestlaw, who with her bachelor brothers tenanted a farm which their family had held for many generations. In the course of her observant and reflective life she had gathered up and treasured in her recollection the traditions and legends of those pastoral solitudes. I well remember, among the tales she delighted to pour into the ear of a sympathetic listener, one that went back to the time of the Battle of Dunbar. We know from his own letters when he found his only practicable line of retreat through the hills barred by the Covenanter army, and how he wrote urgently to the English commander-in-chief for help in the enemy's rear. It has usually been supposed that his communications with England were kept up only by sea. But the weather was boisterous at the time, and a vessel bound for Berwick or Newcastle might have been driven far away from land. There is therefore every probability that Cromwell would try to send a communication by land also. Now the tradition of Lammernuir maintains that he did so. The story is told that he sent two soldiers disguised as natives of the district to push their way through the hills and over the border. The men had got as far as the valley of the Whiteadder, and were riding past the mouth of one of the narrow glens, when a gust of wind, sweeping over the hollow, lifted up their hooded-grey cloaks and showed their military garb beneath. They had been watched, and were now overtaken and shot. Miss Darling told me that tradition had always pointed to an old thorn bush at the opening of the glen as the spot where they were buried. At her instigation the ground was dug up there, and among some mouldering bones were found a few sorely decayed military buttons with a coin of the time of Charles the First.—"The Making of Britain," by Archibald Geikie in Macmillan's Magazine.

## THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes an interesting article on this subject to the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month. Referring to the study of philology he says:—"Philology is, of course, a most important and interesting study. An investigation of the great instrument of thought and of its processes of development has a genuine interest for philosophers, logicians, and even for historians and antiquaries, as well as for literary students. Philologists have to study the same documents as men of letters. They have to read Chaucer and Shakespeare, though with a very different purpose. So a chemist may study a picture as well as an art critic. The main interest of the one is in the pigments to which it owes its colour; the main interest of the other is in the effect upon the imagination of a particular combination of colours. The philologists, as such, can tell you the history of a word used by Shakespeare, but as a philologist he has nothing to do with the imaginative force of the sentence in which the word occurs. So far as the language is obsolete, so far as it has become a dead language, he can do something for you. He can supplement the instruction which, as to the great bulk of the language, was already given in your nursery. Here and there he clears away an obscurity or points some allusion no longer manifest; and we will, if you please, be duly thankful to him, and tell him that he has rendered us a real service.

But

the only remedy for this seemed to be the adoption of the present form, in which the whole of the lower portion of the body is covered. For a long time if anybody dared dream of such an innovation she dared not speak of it, and when at last the bands were leaped by some courageous woman, who donned the first drawers, there was a wonderful hue and cry, compared to which anything in the history of modern reform is as nothing. "Women wear garments like men!" "Women trying to get into trousers!" "Horror! Shame!" But the result proved.—*Chicago Herald*.

## NOTICE OF FIRM.

## STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. JOHN ANDREW has been appointed Agent for the above Companies in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
CRAWFORD D. KERR,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1867. (1136)

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that if upon their arrival at this Harbor, none of the Company's Agents should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

## D. GILLIES,

COAL MERCHANT, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1867. (138)

If you want JAPANESE GOODS at Reasonable Prices

Go to CASSIMBOHY'S STORE,  
BRAGGFIELD ACADE.

A Large Assortment of New Satins and other Ware, Bronzes, Tea Services, Screens, &c. New and Second-hand FURNITURE at Lowest Prices.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1867. (23)

## INTIMATIONS.

K WONG MAN SHING  
Dealers in  
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS  
JAPANESE LACQUERED WARES,  
CURIOS, &c., &  
PICTURES  
53, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Victoria Hotel Buildings.  
Hongkong, 16th February 1867. (368)

## SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH  
"MOORING STAR"

Runs Daily a Ferry Boat between FEDDING'S

WAREHOUSE & TAI-TCU at the following

hours. This Table will take effect from

the 15th April, 1867.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves

Kowloon Kowloon Kowloon

10.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M. 12.00 P.M.

8.30 " 9.30 " 10.30 "

8.30 " 9.00 " 10.15 "

8.30 " 9.30 " 10.30 "

12.30 P.M. 11.00 " 12.00 noon

1.00 " 12.30 P.M. 1.00 "

2.30 " 1.30 " 2.00 "

2.30 " 3.00 " 3.00 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.30 "

4.50 " 5.10 " 5.10 "

5.25 " 5.45 " 5.45 "

5.45 " 7.00 " 6.45 "

7.15 " 7.16 "

There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of sealing.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppage.

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ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

DEM. SV. p. 163, CLOTH 32.00.

EVENTS IN HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST.

1871 TO 1874.

Arranged Chronologically, with Copies of the original Notices.

J. AND R. TENNANT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORBET & SONS' SONS.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1867. (20)

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ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR,

1867.

FOR THE DESK,

IN RED AND BLACK

IN RED IMITATION MOROCCO CASE.

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all pleasure enter this mortal frame,

And feed his sacred flame.

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